## COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL

PUBLIC BROADCASTING RATES PROCEEDINGS:

Postal Rate Commission 2000 L Street, N.W. Room 500 Washington, D. C.

Thursday, May 4, 1978

The hearing in the above-entitled matter commenced at 10:00 a.m., before:

COMMISSIONER FRANCES GARCIA

COMMISSIONER THOMAS C. BRENNAN, Chairman

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS E. COULTER

COMMISSIONER MARY LOU BURG

COMMISSIONER CLARENCE L. JAMES, Jr.



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## PRESENT:

ALAN LATMAN, Attorney-at-Law
ERIC SMITH, Attorney-at-Law
475 Le Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, D. C.
Counsel for PBS

I. FRED KOENIGSBERG, Attorney-at-Law
One Lincoln Plaza
New York, New York 10023
Counsel for ASCAP

# ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Benjamin Zelenko

Mr. Eugene N. Aleinikoff

# PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The meeting will come to order.

The Tribunal is meeting this morning to consider

rates and terms for the use of certain copyrighted works by

non-commercial broadcasting. The notice of this meeting

appeared in the Federal Register of Thursday, April 27 and I

direct that the notice be inserted at this point in the

record.

(See insert.)

# sunshine act meetings

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices of meetings published under the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (Pub. L. 94-409), 5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3).

#### [6351-01]

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m., May 2, 1978.

PLACE: 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., 5th floor hearing room.

STATUS: Parts of this meeting will be open to the public. The rest of the meeting will be closed to the public.

#### MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Portions open to the public.

Part 8—Disciplinary rules and proposed rules relating to exchange procedures for disciplinary, summary and membership denial actions.

Portions closed to the public:

Enforcement matter and offer of settlement.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Jane Stuckey, 254-6314.

[S-881-78 Filed 4-25-78; 10:49 am]

#### [6351-01]

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE: 11 a.m., May 5,

PLACE: 8th Floor Conference Room, 2033 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Market Surveillance.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE IN-FORMATION:

Jane Stuckey, 254–6314. [S-882-78 Filed 4-25-78; 10:49 am]

#### [1410-01]

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL.

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m. and 2'p.m., Thursday, May 4, 1978.

PLACE: Room 500, 2000 L Street NW.

STATUS: Open.

SUBJECT: Consideration of terms and rates of royalty payments for the use of certain works in connection with noncommercial broadcasting.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Thomas C. Brennan, Chairman, Copyright Royalty Tribunal, 202-653-5175.

THOMAS C. BRENNAN, Copyright Royalty Tribunal, [S-878-78 Filed 4-25-78, 9:06 am]

#### [6570-06]

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION.

"FEDERAL REGISTER" CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: 43 FR 17112, April 21, 1978.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: 9:30 a.m. (eastern time), Tuesday, April 25, 1978.

CHANGES IN THE MEETING: The time of the meeting is changed to 11:30 a.m. (eastern time), and the entire meeting will be open to the public.

Litigation matters previously announced for consideration at a closed session will be taken up at a later meeting. A majority of the entire membership of the Commission determined by recorded vote that the business of the Commission required these changes and that no earlier announcement was possible.

The vote was as follows:

In favor of change.—Eleanor Holmes Norton, Chair; Daniel E. Leach, Vice Chair; and Ethel Bent Walsh, Commissioner.

Opposed.-None.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Marie D. Wilson, Executive Officer, Executive Secretariat at 202-634-6748.

[S-880-78 Filed 4-25-78; 9:42 am]

# [6730-01]

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m., May 3, 1978.

PLACE: Room 12126, 1100 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20573.

STATUS: Open.

#### MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agreements Nos. 2846-30 and 2846DR-5: Modifications of the West Coast of Italy, Sicilian and Adriatic Ports/North Atlantic Range Conference's basic agreement and dual rate contract system to extend authority for independent action.

2. Special Docket Nos. 460 and 461: U.S. Department of Agriculture v. Waterman Steamship Corporation—

Review of initial decision.

3. Special Docket No. 554: Hermann Ludwig, Inc. v. Waterman Steamship Corporation—Review of initial decision.

4. Special Docket No. 546: United Grocery Export Co. v. Pacific Westbound Conference—Review of initial decision.

5. Special Docket No. 560: American Home Foods v. Sea-Land Service—Review of initial decision.

6. Special Docket No. 571: Firestone International v. United States Lines,

Inc.—Review of initial decision.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Francis C. Hurney, Secretary, 202-523-5725.

[S-879-78 Filed 4-25-78; 9:06 am]

# [7035-01]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

TIME AND DATE: 1:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 2, 1978.

PLACE: Room 4225, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, 12th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

of procedure. Therefore, at the start of this proceeding, it was necessary for the Tribunal to adopt temporary rules of procedure governing the portion of the proceeding during which we received testimony from the parties. Likewise, today it is necessary to establish procedures for this portion of the proceeding; specifically, the offering of motions by commissioners and voting on motions.

Since the first meeting of the Tribunal, a custom has developed whereby commissioners have seconded motions made by colleagues. There is certainly no objection to a commissioner seconding a motion as an indication of support for the motion. However, the Chair wishes to indicate that in the judgement of the Chair, a second is not required and consequently the Chair will not deny a commissioner the right to have a vote on a motion in the event that a second is not forthcoming.

Concerning voting on motions the Chair, unless otherwise directed, will be guided by the draft language of the rules of procedure. The relevant language concerning voting reads as follows:

"In all matters in which a vote is required, each individual commissioner's vote shall be recorded separately. The recorded vote of the commissioners shall be taken in order of their seniority, except that the Chairman shall vote last. There shall be no proxy voting."

We are glad to have counsel for the parties present as our guests this morning, but the Chair must observe that at

this stage in the proceedings counsel have no rights to take part in the proceedings unless they are requested to do so by the body.

The Tribunal has received a letter from Mr. Alan Latman, dated April 20. In this letter, Mr. Latman alleges that the ASCAP post hearing reply statement is in flagrant disregard of the rules of procedure of this proceeding. I direct that Mr. Latman's letter be inserted at this point in the record.

(See insert.)

LAW OFFICES

# COWAN, LIEBOWITZ & LATMAN, P. C.

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AREA CODE 212 YUKON 6-6272

CABLE ADDRESS COWLIELAT, N. Y.

April 20, 1978

Honorable Thomas C. Brennan Chairman Copyright Royalty Tribunal 1111 20th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are reluctant to write this letter but are required to do so because of our view that the ASCAP Post-Hearing Reply Statement is in flagrant disregard of the rules established at the hearing.

It will be recalled that the genesis of the reply statements was the request of ASCAP that the parties be permitted to comment on new proposals and new facts presented in the post-hearing statements of appearing parties. clear that this opportunity should not be used to submit new Accordingly, we carefully refrained from doing so in our Supplementary Post-Hearing Statement, restricting it to comments on the post-hearing statements of National Music Publishers Association, Inc. and ASCAP. ASCAP on the other hand, in its 38 page "reply", submitted new material by way of newspaper articles and its own new disclosures.

We are prevented from responding by ASCAP's use of the reply opportunity at the close of the record to introduce new material, but we deem it necessary to make our position clear on this matter. Of course, if the Tribunal wishes our comments on this new material at this time, we would be happy to furnish them.

> Sincerely your alan Jatman

Alan Latman

AL/mc

Commissioner Mary Lou Burg cc:

Commissioner Douglas E. Coulter

Commissioner Frances Garcia

Commissioner Clarence L. James, Jr.

Bernard Korman, Esq. Mr. Leonard Feist

On March 14, Mr. Korman, counsel for ASCAP, proposed that the rules governing this proceeding be modified to require the parties to submit their complete statements one week prior to the deadline for filing statements so that in the event there were new disclosures in those statements other parties would have the opportunity to comment on those disclosures.

Mr. Latman suggested that Mr. Korman's proposal be modified to require only changes in proposals be submitted on the earlier date. Mr. Korman objected to Mr. Latman's proposed modification and Mr. Latman then withdrew his objection and indicated that he had no objection to Mr. Korman's proposal.

The rules were therefore modified as suggested by Mr. Korman. The Chair has examined the ASCAP post hearing reply statement and, in the opinion of the Chair, Mr. Latman's objection is well taken.

In the opinion of the Chair, portions of the ASCAP post hearing reply statement are not in compliance with the rules of this proceeding and should therefore be stricken from this record.

The Chair does not believe that it would serve a useful purpose today to segment the admissible portions of the ASCAP post hearing reply satement. In this connection, the Chair notes that certain of the items which would likely be stricken involve subject matter that one or more commissioners have raised previously in this proceeding and which might well be pursued by commissioners during today's

proceedings.

Before proceeding to the consideration of a specific text of the schedule of rates and proposed regulations, it would be useful, I believe, for the commissioners to engage in a general discussion of the issues which have arisen during these proceedings and perhaps the most useful place to begin would be by considering what mandate we have been given by the Congress.

In my opinion, speaking as an individual commissioner now, there is clear guidance in the reports of the House and Senate committees as to the policy objectives to be pursued in our decisions. One of the first issues to be considered is the standard to be applied in determining the rate schedule.

I believe, from my examination of the committee records and the proceedings in the Congress, that it was the intent of the Congress that this body should adopt a rate schedule which would provide reasonable compensation to the owners of copyright materials and that compensation should be based on the fair value of the materials used.

I also believe that it is clear from the committee reports that it was not the intent of the Congress that the owners of copyrighted materials should subsidize the operations of public broadcasting with regard to the use of copyrighted materials.

I would now invite any of my colleagues who wish to comment on these policy issues to now take the floor.

(No comments.)

I gather from the lack of request for recognition that at least up to this point a consensus is developing.

The proceedings in the Congress further require this body to consider the general public interest in encouraging the growth and development of public broadcasting. We must, therefore, ponder whether the adoption of a rate schedule which is based on the fair value of the materials being utilized would have any significant impact on the development of public broadcasting.

Speaking again, as an individual commissioner, it is my view that no schedule which this body is likely to adopt will have any significant impact on the growth of public broadcasting. But, let me address myself to what I think is a hypothetical question. Namely, if this body were to determine that the fair value of the materials being used by public broadcasting required payments beyond the current ability of public broadcasting to pay without some impact on their activities, what should be our disposition of that matter.

In my opinion, and I emphasize again that I'm making these comments only to deal with what I think is a very hypothetical situation, it would still be the responsibility of this agency to adopt a schedule according to the fair value standard. And, if our actions, at some time did have an impact on public broadcasting's activities, the remedy would be elsewhere, perhaps in the Congress.

Again, I invite commissioners who wish to comment to take the floor.

(No comments.)

If not, we will go on to consider various issues which have arisen in the course of this proceeding.

Prior to the start of the hearings, commissioners anticipated that testimony might be offered concerning offers that were discussed in private discussions, either before or after the Copyright Act was enacted. It was the intention of commissioners to exclude such evidence from these proceedings.

That was our intention because we felt, in several sections of the Copyright Act, the intent of Congress was to encourage voluntary agreements and that, if this body were to establish the precedent of admitting evidence concerning such offers, it could well frustrate efforts at voluntary agreement in the future.

It became apparent, however, that this was a classic case of locking the barn door after the horse had escaped. It was obvious that no useful purpose would have been served by preventing testimony on the question of offers that were made in private discussions. Therefore, when this issue arose during the proceedings, the Chair, after consultation with commissioners, ruled that we would admit testimony concerning private offers in this proceeding, but that we would determine later what weight would be given to that testimony.

In my opinion, as an individual commissioner, for the reasons that the commissioners previously discussed, no consideration should be given in the determination of our rate schedule to offers that were made in private discussions.

Again, I invite commissioners who desire to comment on this point.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: You are talking now about the offers, not agreements?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That's correct, commissioner, but you have provided a nice bridge, commissioner, to the next logical question, which is namely, what weight we wish to give to the three voluntary agreements.

In the interest of all the procedure, I would suggest that, at this stage in the proceeding, that we focus on performing rights for musical works and consider what value the three agreements have in determining that issue. It is my opinion, as an individual commissioner, that voluntary agreements are of almost no value to us in making our determinations. I see no connection between the Harry Fox agreement and the determination of the fair value of performance fees in musical works.

As to the SESAC agreement, much of the dispute concerning the proper interpretations of the SESAC agreement has become most in light of developments since the hearings were concluded.

If we were to accept the ASCAP and SESAC interpretations of the SESAC agreement, it could possibly be argued that the SESAC agreement would lend some weight to the approach taken in the ASCAP proposal, but clearly that interpretation would be disputed by public broadcasting.

As to the BMI proposal, I find it unnecessary to speculate concerning the motivations of BMI. I will leave it to ASCAP to analyze BMI, but we should note that BMI declined the opportunity to take part in these proceedings,

declined the opportunity to explain the terms of the voluntary agreement, or to answer questions from commissioners concerning those terms.

And, finally, because of the adjustment clause,

I have concluded that I do not believe that the BMI agreement
is of much value to me in my decision-making process.

Are there comments from commissioners?

necessarily disagree with you as far as the Harry Fox agreement is concerned, but the SESAC agreement, in my opinion, was something reached by both Public Broadcasting and SESAC and at the same time has some relationship with the market-place because, at least according to SESAC, they made their basic calculations on what they would charge if the public broadcasting stations were commercial. Exactly how they did that and what they did, we don't know, but nevertheless, they claimed to have done that. So, I'm afraid I don't think it's totally irrelevant as some kind of guide.

That doesn't mean I'm necessarily endorsing it, but I wouldn't want to exclude it, and with the compromise as possibly an objective to some stage, I don't think it neccessarily tilts any structure towards ASCAP, in particular, or towards PBS in particular.

So, I would respectfully like to suggest that I wouldn't rule it out as a guide. I agree with you, however, on the BMI, that it's a little hard to find in their agreement much basis for a judgement.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I certainly agree with my

colleague that if it was clear from our record that both SESAC and Public Broadcasting approached their agreement somewhat along the lines of deciding what the SESAC rates would be, if applied to commercial broadcasting, and then discounting that fee, in that situation, I would agree with my colleague that the SESAC agreement might well be of some value. But, I fear that the record as to exactly what was done is not quite so clear.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I somewhat support Commissioner Coulter's analysis of it. You have the sworn testimony of the principal negotiator that said this is how it was arrived at and that sworn testimony has to be given some weight. It was not controverted by Public Broadcasting, from my review of the record, so I think it does have some appropriate force.

As far as a final determination as to how we are going to arrive at a rate, it was fairly negotiated except for the per composition thing which is somewhat disputed. I think Commissioner Coulter's point is well taken that we just cannot ignore that of all three agreements, this one probably has the most appropriate weight if we were to be considering any.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I certainly agree again with my colleague that if that interpretation were, in fact, accepted by Public Broadcasting, that it would certainly, in my opinion, carry some weight, but I think that the jury is still out on that point.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: We're the jury.
CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: At one point, Public Broadcasting did accept it since it is an agreement.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: They signed it.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: They accepted the agreement, but -- would any commissioners be interested in the chairman asking Public Broadcasting to comment on this matter, since it seems to be of some interest to the commissioners?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Does that cause any procedural difficulties?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: No, it would not. The chair would ask that one of the gentlemen from Public Broadcasting who have heard this exchange among commissioners if they would care to give us the benefit of their interpretation.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Excuse me one moment, Mr.

Chairman. Is there someone from SESAC in the audience?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: No, but they were notified,

commissioner, and the counsel is in Venice.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: I would be very happy to be of help, but I'm not quite sure what the question is. I don't think you want a detailed history of the SESAC exchange.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We are not concerned, Mr. Aleinikoff, with the terms of the agreement. The current discussion focuses on the extent, if any, to which Public Broadcasting entered into that agreement in terms of accepting an approach whereby SESAC would determine what its rates would have been if this were a commercial venture and then discounting that rate to take into account the more limited resources.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: May I interrupt at this point. That wasn't quite the point I was making. They arrived at the sum, the contract, by two entirely different approaches.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That's true.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: So, how Public Broadcasting conceived or perceived SESAC's approach, at least from my opinion, is I don't feel argues against my feeling of SESAC's approach agreement was relevant. In other words, how they arrived at their agreement or how Public Broadcasting perceived the SESAC agreement is not necessarily vital, as far as I'm concerned.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: If my colleague will indulge me,
I'd still like to ask the same question as to invite Public
Broadcasting to comment on whether they perceive the SESAC
agreement as following this approach whereby SESAC determined
what the rates would have been if this were a commercial
venture and then discounting the rates.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: Let me --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Let the record indicate that Mr. Aleinikoff is responding.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: I think I had better take a few minutes to explain what our approach was. Our approach was that we were interested in making an agreement with SESAC as with all of the other agencies. We were negotiating simultaneously with all four of these: and maybe others in other segments.

Our approach has always been to try and reach an

agreement that makes sense from our point of view.

In answer to your question, our offers in the course of negotiations were based upon what we thought was a fair overall deal which included both the blanket amount and the per piece uses that went with it.

I have never been clear, and I guess I was the chief negotiator for Public Broadcasting, I have never been clear at why SESAC established its amount. I did not understand that to be due to a formula of commercial uses with or without a discount. Actually, there was some other standard that SESAC mentioned at the time, but I didn't believe that I had the right to ask what was the basis for their understanding, nor did they tell me very clearly, nor did they ask us what was the basis for ours.

We both sought to obtain an amount that would make sense to each of us in terms of what they thought was the fair value and what we thought was a fair value in terms of public broadcasting. Does that answer your question?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you. You have answered my question. Commissioner Coulter may have a question of his own.

COMMISSIONER BURG: I have one.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner Burg has one.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Mr. Aleinikoff, at one point in the record, Mr. Ciancimino said with respect to your negotiations that at one point they came in with a higher dollar figure and you came in with a lower one and subsequently it was resolved and negotiated to the \$50,000 figure. Is

it proper, Mr. Chairman, to ask what that higher figure and what that lower figure was? Is that violating some --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We have established the precedent for taking testimony in this area and then deciding to exclude the value of the testimony, but you are certainly within your rights in asking the question.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Do you recall those two figures, Mr. Aleinikoff?

MR. ALEINIKOFF: May I say more than just the two figures, because I'd like to explain, but on the other hand I don't want to present a one sided version of what occurred. That's really not fair to SESAC or to anybody else. I'll just try and say as accurately as I can how it happened.

The actual arrangement that was made, as happens in all these where you finally reach a point where you reach a deal or not, as I remember it, and I hope you will ask Mr. Ciancimino if he remembers it, he asked me what was the maximum that we would pay. I said the maximum was -- I thought it over -- was \$50,000 and he said okay.

Now, where that had arrived from was he had at one time talked about ten percent of the total going to SESAC. He calculated, and I really do think that this is -- it may be argumentative on our behalf, and I hope you will check it with him -- he calculated that the total, he said, would come to some place around \$750,000 so that he asked for ten percent based upon previous formulas and previous negotiations with SESAC which came to \$75,000.

In answer to your question, our original offer, I

believe, was 20 or 25 some place. I think it was \$25,000 as being the maximum that we felt we could pay as a minimum guarantee against the per use figures. Maybe it was the 75 or 25 that got us to the 50. I don't know. I can only tell you what I remember happening.

It seems to be lots of questions about remembrances in this area, so you may want to talk to others who were there.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you. Are there any further comments on the voluntary agreements?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner Garcia.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: If I recall the testimony given by the SESAC counsel, he did go into detail as to how he had arrived at the \$50,000 and I think, at the time, it was made clear in the record that both their thinking and PBS' thinking as to the rationale in arriving at that \$50,000 was different, but since he felt that he had arrived at that \$50,000 using a formula which they had originally anticipated in using their negotiations with Public Broadcasting that that was the reason that he settled on the \$50,000.

I guess my reason for bringing this up, after hearing both comments from Public Broadcasting and Commissioner Coulter, I think that there may be some merits in Commissioner Coulter's comments that we possibly should not ignore completely the formula and rationale used by SESAC in arriving at that \$50,000.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you Commissioner, and

.

having opened this discussion, let me perhaps close it by responding to some of these points.

I said in my initial intervention that if we were to accept the interpretation given to the testimony by ASCAP and SESAC, then in my judgement, the SESAC agreement could well be of some value to us in approaching the ASCAP proposal.

But, Mr. Aleinikoff's answer to my question, in my view, leaves me where I was at the start of this intervention; namely, that there is a difference of opinion as to how that formula was reached and I certainly don't intend to totally exclude any considerations of the approach in the SESAC agreement.

But, I think it ought to be considered in terms of the differences in opinion that exist as to how it was formulated.

Commissioner Coulter.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Mr. Chairman, if I may just get in my two cents worth, the difference of agreement in the interpretation of how the formula was reached, and given the fact that there was an agreement may, in fact, make that agreement even more appropriate because the differences of agreement is, of course, is what the whole proceeding is about

I phrase that awkwardly, but I mean the fact that there was a disagreement in interpretation on how the formula was arrived at does not necessarily, in my opinion, validate the agreement.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: If there is no further discussion on the voluntary agreements, we can go on to another issue and it might be well at this point to consider the general subject of individual licenses for public broadcasting entities.

As I understand the ASCAP position, it is that in their judgement the Copyright Act mandates that this body must adopt a structure which would individually license each public broadcasting entity. I have found, in reading the testimony and examining the briefs that there seems to be some confusion about terminology. Possibly this may be the result of the conversion from the voluntary discussions where the focus was in terms of trying to agree upon a license to the proceedings in this body where, as I read the statute, there is no reference to license agreements.

Of all the comments on this issue, the one which I found to be the most useful appears in the April 11 statement of the National Music Publishers Association which reads in part: "We believe, therefore, that the Tribunal should conclude that the adoption of any form of license is unnecessary and inappropriate."

Turning to the Copyright Act, in Section 118(b)(2) which deals with voluntary agreements, you do find references to "license agreements" but in the following subsection (3), which deals with the proceedings before this body, in the absence of voluntary agreement, there is no reference to licenses.

In my opinion, a license is permission to do something and that permission has been granted by the Congress in passing Section 118, subject to the reasonable rates and terms that this body may establish. Consequently, I am not at all sympathetic to arguments that this body is required by the statute to license or provide for the licensing of every

public broadcasting entity.

I think the license terminology is actually inappropriate to our proceedings. I again invite commissioners
to comment if they desire.

(No comments.)

If this body determines that the Copyright Act does not mandate a separate license for every public broadcasting entity, there remains the issue of whether, in our discretion, it is our desire to do so based on the arguments made to us by ASCAP.

Commissioner Coulter pursued this issue at the end of the hearings. I thought that commissioner pursued the question very effectively and very thoroughly. I did not find the answers from the ASCAP witness to be very persuasive, nor did I find the arguments advanced in their post-hearing statement to be persuasive. Consequently, I have no intention to support a structure which involves individual licenses.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: One question, Tom. You are not saying that each individual broadcasting entity is not subject to a term of a rate?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: No.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Okay. Whether or not a license is granted, each individual station is subject to any terms that we set in them?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes. I will come to that again later when we discuss the particular formula of the rate structure. I'm dealing, at this point, only with the legal question raised by ASCAP and the terminology question as to

whether or not there has to be a license, a piece of paper.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: In the broad legal sense of what a license is --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That's correct.

The next issue that we might usefully consider is the request made by ASCAP that our findings in this proceeding: "State explicitly that it intends no precedential effect for this initial determination."

I assume that the motivation for this proposal is a concern that between now and some future date, significant changes may occur in the structure of public broadcasting and what we decided in the next few weeks on this issue might not be of valid precedent in the event of that change in the structure of public broadcasting.

I would certainly agree that if you do have significant changes in public broadcasting between now and the next proceeding before this body, that what we decide in this month would be of limited value as a precedent.

On the other hand, if the basic situation remains unchanged, then in my opinion, what we decide in this proceeding should be given some weight in future proceedings.

I don't think we need to affirmatively state in our findings that what we are deciding is covered with great weight, but on the other hand I'm not prepared to include in our decision a statement that what we decide should have no value in the future as a precedent.

I'm focusing now solely in terms of musical works.

Later in the day I will talk about some of the problems with

variable works and the paucity of data currently available to this body.

Are there any comments from commissioners on this point?

commissioner james: I have a couple. All of us are under the gun to get this hearing under way. I think regardless of whether or not there is a great fluctuation in what public broadcasting is doing, the environment under which we are now promulgating these rules could have substantially changed in another five years.

I think ASCAP's point is well taken because I think we do a disservice to public broadcasting and the owners of copyright if we are going to be so bound by what we do today when we are operating under ad hoc interim rules, et cetera, that we would not want to ascribe to at all in the future or would not want to explore maybe more fully. They may want to have a year of hearings. Who knows.

So, I think the point is well taken, Mr. Chairman, that I don't think we want to bind, and I think we owe it to Public Broadcasting and ASCAP to make some indication that this is not something that is going to be cast in, that there is going to be flexibility in the future, and that they are not locked into what happens now. I feel strongly about it.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That really is not the request made by ASCAP. ASCAP is requesting that we make an affirmative statement in our findings.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I'm willing to make an

affirmative statement.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Commissioner James, simply leaving the point silent, wouldn't that be sufficient?

Wouldn't that state that it is neither casting the concept in nor excluding the possibility that it be useful in the future if there is no explicit statement made?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: If there is no statement made, it is like it never happened, but there can be a request that it be made and I don't see what the objection -- I don't see any objection to making any statement.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I would think the whole concept of reviewing the rates and terms periodically succeeds in guaranteeing that nothing will be cast in and there is no need to have --

COMMISSIONER JAMES: This is going one step beyond to make it, as your friend used to say, perfectly clear.

COMMISSIONER BURG: I think the statute, by virtue of the fact that it opens it up for review in five years really takes care of it. If obviously some dislocations have occurred during the initial five year rate structure, I'm sure that one or both parties will bring that to the attention of the Tribunal at the appropriate time.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Chairman, in your experience, is it customary in rendering opinions to specifically state the request here that ASCAP has made of us?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes. It certainly is not lacking in precedent and I would not be surprised, at least in portions of our discussion of visual works, that we might

come close to a statement of this nature, but I don't see a need for it based upon this record with regard to musical works.

I agree with Commissioner Burg that if you have more changes in the structure of public broadcasting that obviously would delete the value of this decision as a precedent in our future deliberations.

All I'm saying at this time , at this stage, is I don't see a need for an affirmative statement to be made in our findings.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Let me ask another question.

Are we under the gun in getting both the Tribunal and ASCAP

and PBS--should any weight be given to that, in your opinion?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I think not. You are talking about being under the gun. The parties have been discussing rates and terms for several years and it is almost impossible to imagine anything else that could have been brought before us in these proceedings even given a longer time frame.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I'd like to hear -- ASCAP
has made this proposal. I'd like to hear what Public
Broadcasting -- what their comments are. If they both agree
to it would there be an objection to inclusion?

MR. ALEINIKOFF: I would only like to say that this is not --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Just to avoid having to do this, whenever we ask counsel to respond, would you please identify yourselves so that the Reporter will know who is speaking.

Mr. Aleinikoff.

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MR. ALEINIKOFF: Mr. Chairman, may I just say that I'm not counsel. Am I still permitted to speak? 2 CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes. 3 MR. ALEINIKOFF: I'm director of the project and 4 Mr. Latman and Mr. Smith are counsel. 5 CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes. We have that duly recorded 6 in our record. 7 MR. ALEINIKOFF: All I can say is for the projects we have not considered this point in our deliberations and I 8 really do hesitate to give you any indication of where we 9 stand on this. I would like a chance to think about it for 10 a few minutes or an hour or some time and then give you an answer if I possibly can. I don't think we answered this at 12 anytime during the hearings and I don't think --13 CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: When you indicate you would like to have more time, are you thinking in terms of a brief conference with your colleagues or are you thinking in terms of supplying a letter to us some time next week? 16 MR. ALEINIKOFF: We really have run out of letters. We would like to think in terms of a very brief discussion with my colleagues. CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner James reminds me that we have had -- talking about precedents -- a precedent to recess briefly around eleven o'clock. So, we will recess for a few minutes.

(A brief recess was held.)

The meeting will resume. CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Mr. Aleinikoff, do you wish to respond?

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MR. ALEINIKOFF: May I turn to counsel, since this is a matter of position?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We will be glad to hear from Mr. Latman.

MR. LATMAN: Thank you. We, or whoever our successors would be in five years, would certainly try to present whatever facts are then pertinent as completely as possible and if there are changes we assume that they will be properly called before the Tribunal by all parties concerned.

On the precise question about what the Tribunal should or should wish to do with respect to an express statement or disclaimer or limitation, we must respectfully leave that to the commission. We really don't have a firm position on how the commission should treat that particular item.

> CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner James.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Unless there is further discussion we will go on to another issue.

(No comments.)

ASCAP, in its case, has argued that the only responsibility of this body is to establish a schedule of rates for those copyright owners which have appeared or whose existence we are aware of. Consequently, ASCAP has suggested, and I leave aside now the problems with the intercollegiate stations and the non-affiliated, non-commercial stations. Our only responsibility is to establish a schedule of rates for the ASCAP repertory and the Italian Book Company repertory.

I would, of course, welcome a solution that would reduce the workload of this body, but I do not read the copyright statute in the same fashion as ASCAP. I believe that we have the responsibility under the statute to establish a schedule of terms and rates for all copyright owners of musical works. I believe, as both parties have agreed, that we can adopt different structures based on a test of reason.

Very likely this body will adopt a schedule which would have a blanket structure concept for performing rights societies and a per composition structure to deal with the so-called phantom copyright owner. But, I cannot agree with the ASCAP position that we should restrict our decisions simply to ASCAP and the Italian Book Company.

Is there any discussion on this issue?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Just one question. I'll yield to Commissioner Garcia.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Are you suggesting that this hearing -- that we not restrict ourselves to ASCAP and the Italian Book Company?

CHAIPMAN BRENNAN: Yes. I'm saying, Commissioner, that the statute requires us to establish a schedule of rates and terms which will cover all possible copyright owners of musical works. I would anticipate that in that structure we would give special treatment to the ASCAP and Italian Book Company catalogs, but I do not believe that we can stop with those two decisions, that we must also provide some structure to deal with the totally unaffiliated copyright owner even though such a person may not exist as of this date.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Did we ever receive anything from the Italian Book Company?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes, commissioner. The letter was delivered. It was made part of the record. In fact, the Chairman read into the record the one paragraph of the letter which was of particular relevance. It did not suggest a value for the Italian catalog, but left it to this body to establish a fair rate.

As you may recall, Mr. Aleinikoff testified that in his discussions with counsel for the Italian Book Company, there was a request that the Italian Book Company receive a \$1,000 guarantee. Mr. Aleinikoff further testified that in the judgement of Public Broadcasting that was an excessive fee.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: \$1,000 a year?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: In essence, really what you have is ASCAP and all others, because we can probably group the Italian Book Company in with a per composition rate for all intents and purposes.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I think the amount of money and the interest is such that that would be a practical solution, but logically we have before us two performing rights societies that have not entered into voluntary agreements.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: We don't officially have the Italian Book Company before us. That letter constitutes an appearance?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The statute provides that any public broadcasting entity or copyright owner is subject to

whatever rates and determinations that we adopt, and the statute makes reference to, even though such parties did not make proposals to this body.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I read it a little differently. Where are you reading from, Tom?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: From clause three, Commissioner, about half way down: "Shall be binding on all owners of copyright and work specified by this subsection and public broadcasting entities regardless of whether or not such copyright owner and public broadcasting entity have submitted proposals to the Tribunal.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: All right. But, go back to my initial question. Can we consider the Italian Book Company as a non-entity that would be picked up by all other copyright owners at a per composition schedule?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I would agree with my colleague that we have, in terms of the copyright statute and general concepts of fairness, authority to make reasonable distinctions among copyright owners. It might well be that we would conclude that the Italian Book Company is such a small performing rights society that it is reasonable to deal with their uses on a per composition basis. But, I only invite discussion on what is probably a more logical point; namely, that we have two performing rights societies.

In the one case we will adopt some type of formula which will be blanket in reach. Yet, with the Italian Book Company, a performing rights society, we are not adopting or would not be adopting a blanket formula.

I would think that that would be a valid distinction which we could sustain based upon the disparity of the two catalogs.

Would the commissioner wish to indicate his disposition? I gather as of now he would feel that it would be feasible to treat them as all others.

Does anybody else wish to --

COMMISSIONER BURG: I agree with that.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I would simply like to see the Italian Book Company.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner, the Chair was advised that the reason some individuals are absent from our proceedings today is that they are currently in Venice at an international music conference and if this body were more diligent we would leave for Venice to do field research as to the value of the Italian Book Company catalog.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Chairman, we leave that to your leadership to get us there.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The Chair was concerned that commissioners might be kidnapped and I required a quorum between now and June 8.

We will go into another issue; the question of inflation. It is likely that certain of the terms and the rates that will be adopted in this schedule will be flat dollar amounts. With all due respect to Ambassador Strauss,

it is likely that inflation will continue at approximately the same rate in the next several years. In fact, just yesterday the latest report indicates that the rate of inflation for this year may be a half percentage point higher than was originally estimated.

I believe it would be unfair to copyright owners whose payments are reflected in flat dollar amounts that there is not some mechanism established in our schedule whereby at least once and possibly twice between June 8 of this year and 1983 there was an automatic adjustment of flat dollar rates based upon the consumer price index.

It would seem particularly unfair since it is possible that other copyright owners would have their payments based on some percentage formula which would take into account to some extent inflation.

Therefore, I invite commissioners to consider the desirability in our rate schedule of providing at least on one occasion and possibly twice for an automatic adustment of flat dollar rates to reflect the rise in the cost of living since the original action of this body.

The Federal Government has different forumlas for determining the rise in the consumer index. You have rates which are geared to particular goods and services. I am not sure that it would be feasible to attempt to select a particular category of goods or services, and it might well be

appropriate to simply take the total percentage increase in the consumer price index. But, regardless of what the mechanics may be on the policy question, I invite commissioners to address themselves now to this proposal.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Mr. Chairman, without deciding whther or not it is going to be flat dollar amounts or some other kind of rate that is established, I think I would agree with you that if this body were to set a rate based on a flat dollar amount as the cost of living, or some inflationary adjustment should be made. But, I will go one step further to what you have proposed.

I would say that it should be done every year.

That a formula could be devised in that January 1st of every year there would be an inflationary increase assuming we would adopt a flat dollar amount. I'm making this comment without predisposing that I have made a decision on whether there is going to be a flat dollar amount. If we were to, I would want a cost of living increase, an inflation --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The commissioner is aware, of course, when we get to the visual works that all the proposals are in terms of flat dollar amounts. We do have different approaches in regards to visual works, but at the very least with regard to visual works we do have to deal with flat dollar amounts.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: My answer is predicated on

an earlier statement that we're dealing only with performing rights. My response is just to the performing rights aspect. When I get the visual --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I would also respond to the commissioner that since we a few minutes ago decided that we would have to adopt a schedule to apply to the Italian Book Company and the unaffiliated, would not the commissioner anticipate that that schedule would probably be based on a flat dollar per use basis?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: That's right.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I understand the commissioner's reluctance, and I share it, to prejudge our disposition with the ASCAP proposal at this time.

Any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that whatever your decision is that we should definitely allow in there for inflation.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Very good. I think a consensus, if not a unanimous, determination has been reached.

We go on now to consider the usefulness of ratings to the determination of the Public Broadcasting schedule.

There was considerable discussion during the hearings as to the portion of ratings, but it would appear that in the statements submitted subsequent to the hearings, the value of ratings was somewhat diminished. I have no strong views on

this subject.

I tend to think that standing by themselves ratings are not particularly useful, but I could envisage that possibly in combination with other factors, they might well serve a useful purpose. But, my disposition would be not to attach too much significance to the ratings.

Commissioner Coulter.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I do have an opinion on this question. I think that in the subject here is one fundamental to the purpose of public broadcasting and its long range interest. I think that the purpose behind public broadcasting is to, in my opinion, or as I view it, is to produce programs that they consider good, totally independent of ratings and therefore, rather than being passive on the issue, I would actively feel that ratings should be definitely excluded in consideration of terms concerning public broadcasting.

I think that the purpose behind public broadcasting should be considered when we are making our findings.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you. Commissioner Burg.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Unlike you, I do feel strongly that ratings should have no part whatsoever of a formula. I reserve the judgement, though, in terms of -- and I don't know that this exists, but if in addition to or in conjunction with something else, it may -- I foresee a

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possibility where it might be helpful, but standing on the merits of ratings alone, I think they have no relevancy at all.

I think a consensus has arisen CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: on this point. Two commissioners have indicated that they believe that ratings standing by themselves have no value and this commissioner, in its original comments, indicated that likewise he had no disposition to give weight to ratings. I think we have reached a consensus on this point.

A question arises as to the extent of our jurisdiction. This may or may not be a hypothetical question, but it's one that should be resolved at this point in the proceedings. Does this body have authority to establish and adopt a rate structure that could result in public broadcasting paying more than any of the proposals advanced by copyright owners?

I'm not suggesting any disposition in that direction, but it would be useful to resolve the question of our jurisdiction, and I think clearly that if commissioners felt that the record so justified that this body could adopt a formula that might result in public broadcasting paying higher copyright royalties than any of the proposals advanced to us by the copyright owners.

Does any commissioner wish to comment on that issue?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: I want to say that I definitely agree with you.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree with you too.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you.

We turn now to I suppose the reason why you all are here, and that is the specific formulas that have been advanced by parties in these proceedings and others that commissioners may well wish to propose.

The Chairman's reaction could perhaps to some extent and not entirely jokingly be described as none of the above, but a choice has to be made. I do not, in opening this discussion, wish to become involved in the details of a particular formula, but just to address myself to a few general considerations.

At the start of these proceedings my disposition was towards a formula that would, in terms of the copyright system, be as consistent as possible with the practice in commercial broadcasting ventures. I believe that public broadcasting fortunately is emerging as a viable programming alternative to commercial broadcasting.

On the other hand, in the operations and structure of public broadcasting, I see imitations of what is being done by their bigger brothers and sisters in commercial broadcasting. Consequently, I was not, and I still am not

unsympathetic towards a viable structure that would follow the commercial practice.

I believe that the testimony by Public Broadcasting has pointed out some problems with that general approach.

Also, questions have arisen as to the desirability of in any way limiting the public broadcasting schedule to income or revenues. This is the one area where I do give some weight to the material in the ASCAP statement concerning the practice in other countries.

As Public Broadcasting has correctly observed, in terms of amount of payments, you simply cannot compare our public broadcasting structure with that in other countries. In most of these foreign countries the government system has a monopoly and even in countries where there is some commercial broadcasting, it is still dominated by the government system.

The ASCAP materials that, in my opinion, have not been disputed effectively by Public Broadcasting in this area suggest to us a general practice of basing the copyright payment on a percentage formula linked to income or budget. I think that is perhaps where I will rest for the moment and invite my colleagues to first make any general observations they wish on formulas and then after the luncheon recess we will go on and consider particular structures.

Does any commissioner wish to make any general

observations as to their tentative thinking on formulas?

Commissioner Burg.

COMMISSIONER BURG: In general, as I consider the various proposals offered to the Tribunal, I must say in all candor that I am not entirely satisfied or happy with any of them. I have great reservations about anything based on revenues, because I don't think parity exists between public broadcasting and commercial broadcasting. I have indicated my unhappiness with ratings and so I am exploring another tact, if you will, and I am giving it a great deal of consideration.

I have not come to any hard and fast feelings on it, but my consideration focuses on market populations which I think might realisticly result in some -- in a great deal of equity and fairness. This would, of course, have to be linked to some kind of qualifier and I have not worked that out as yet. I am also aware that we haven't discussed this in any great length in past hearings, though I think the concept was introduced marginally at one point.

Mr. Chairman, might I make a request of the parties here today that they submit their thinking to us on a proposal or on a formula based on some form and this admittedly is ephemeral now. I haven't tacked it down.

I would like to have the thinking of both ASCAP and Public Broadcasting on some kind of a formula based in part or in

whole on market populations. The date is May 4. Would a week give you sufficient time to reply to this request?

MR. ALEINIKOFF: Is this a request?

COMMISSIONER BURG: It is a request.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: Can we have the Monday after?

In other words, can we have two weekends. Is that too long?

COMMISSIONER BURG: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I think that is too long because it would effectively prevent us from further deliberation until after that time.

Let me suggest this. It certainly is not expected that either side now can make any definitive comment on the commissioner's proposal. Possibly, however, some first reactions could be forth coming and before deciding on how much time would be given for a written comment, would either ASCAP or Public Broadcasting be prepared with the understanding that certainly nobody is being held to what is said now, be able to give us some initial reactions to this proposal?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: You are making a specific statement that there is no precedential effect?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: This would be, commissioner, in the category of those offers that were made in private discussion that are totally excluded from any weight in these proceedings. What the Chairman is trying to do is bearing in

mind the limitations imposed by the statute is to at least get some expression or viewpoint as early as possible with the further opportunity within a week or so for a more definitive rebuttal.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner James.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Before I respond, I'm a little confused about what is being asked. Can Commissioner Burg clarify what course she is pursuing as far as establishment of a rate?

COMMISSIONER BURG: Yes. I'm talking about market population; that is, numbers of people in any given broad-casting market. Obviously we have to restrict it to the market that public broadcasting, both television and NPR radio are in and find those figures. Those figures are available from several sources. I don't see any great delay in finding or getting the figures in our hands, but it gives us some gross numbers and obviously you have got to do something with those gross numbers. But, the concept of market population is not entirely invalid in the broadcasting industry. Does that answer your question?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Once you get -- this is an alternative to what, revenue?

COMMISSIONER BURG: According to my thinking, yes. It's an alternative to revenue. It could be -- let me

say it this way. It could be an alternative to revenue. It could be an alternative to ratings. It could be an alternative to anything else that might have been suggested.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Once you get the population then what --

COMMISSIONER BURG: Then you have to devise a formula of how much per person, what that is in terms of a percentage or part of a percentage or part of a dollar or part of a penny or what have you, to come to a dollar figure.

There might be some qualifier in it. As I stated, it may have to hook onto something additional.

I don't have all the answers to this. I prefaced my statement saying that I was dissatisfied with the revenue formula. I was dissatisfied with the ratings formula. I don't know -- I'm looking for something else that might be helpful. This may or may not be it. I'm not wedded to it. I'm simply exploring the possibility and hope to explore it in some depth in the time we have remaining.

It has not been considered generally before this body. As I say, it is a valid measurement in the industry itself. It may be applicable. It may not. I would like your thinking from both sides before I make up my mind.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Thank you, commissioner.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Mr. Koenigsberg, can you enlighten us?

MR. KOENIGSBERG: Well, Mr. Chairman, let me first of all take your disclaimer you put in and heighten it a bit. Unlike my colleagues on the Public Broadcasting side, we do not have a principal here today with the business people who would know the details and the ins and outs of the suggestion of Commissioner Burg. So, I'd be speaking only as counsel and not really substantively on it, though, of course, we could look at the issue given a bit of time. I would think that the week after Monday would be -- I think we could do it much quicker than that.

My thought is this. There are some cases in the foreign countries where foreign public broadcasters do pay performing rights fees on a per capita basis, but if my memory serves, in those cases the usual reason I think is that the public broadcasters themselves receive money from their government, in essence, on a per capita basis, on a tax on receivers. This is the case in some foreign countries in Europe, in England, I think in Germany, and it may be in Australia. I'm not sure.

So, that one really ties to the other and it brings me back in my thinking just off the top of my head to the revenue notion. It is a payment on a per capita basis that is tied to the revenue notion.

The other point I would make is that I don't recall at all what the market coverage of public broadcasting

in the United States is in detail, but I have a general feeling from what was put in that it is substantial that you have a coverage on a substantial percentage of the population. As I recall, virtually every major market which represents the overwhelming bulk of the population in the United States is covered so that I'm not sure what differentiation between the public sector and the commercial sector, if you will, an analysis of the market population would make.

That's just my thinking off the top of my head.

As I say, I'd really like to get the thinking of our business people and our economists on this point.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Does either the director or counsel wish to make a statement?

MR. LATMAN: We'd like to express our initial thinking right after lunch.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That's quite agreeable. Does Commissioner Coulter wish to make some general comments now on his approach to the formula?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Yes. My concern is, as I said before when I was talking, my problem with basing anything upon ratings is close to Commissioner Burg's, is that the suggestion by ASCAP that Public Broadcasting resemble commercial networks, I'm afraid I disagree with. I feel that it is our obligation to respect the particular character of public broadcasting and that in the commercial world there is

a relationship between revenues and ratings.

If you are going to follow the reasoning and the philosophy behind the reasoning that Public Broadcasting, in pursuing its purpose should be as independent from dependency on ratings as possible, therefore the revenue standard is also inapplicable. That's my feeling on that subject.

So, I would be against a formula based on revenue because I feel it is in the commercial world tied to ratings and I would not wnat to do that to Public Broadcasting.

I also think, though, that that doesn't exclude working out some formula that respects the fair market value of the repertory which is obviously determined in the commercial world. I don't think that preserving the character of public broadcasting and at the same time respecting the fair value of the ASCAP repertory that there has necessarily to be a conflict in any formula that I would favor.

I guess I'm sympathetic to the views expressed by Commissioner Burg, is that I would want to achieve both.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you, commissioner. Does Commissoner James wish to make a general statement?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I have no problems with revenue. That is the one certain thing that there can never be problems within defined parameters, any discussion about. You either have X number of dollars or you have Y number of dollars. Devising a proper ratio of how you attach to the

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dollar amount I think can be devised. I'm not too happy with either Public Broadcasting or ASCAP's formula or their ratio quota multiplied times revenue. But, I have no problems with a formula based on revenues at this point.

I think I have some concept or understanding now of what Commissioner Burg and Commissioner Coulter are talking about, talking about market population. If that can be used as the substitute for revenue within a certain paramenter, I can see where I might adopt that. But, until that is firmly adopted, I think the only alternative that we have to arrive at a fair and equitable value on a repertory is the revenue basis and if the population thing falls through, what alternatives do we have.

COMMISSIONER GARICA: Mr. Chairman, I have definite interest in exploring the possibility that Commissioner Burg brought up, that is market population and I also feel the same way as the rest of my commissioners that I do want something that is fair and equitable to both parties. I think that this is an interesting and challenging concept and once we get the additional information that we need, I think I have some ideas as to how we could apply this information in coming up with a rate, as Commissioner Burg said, using it on a per head basis.

Also, as far as the revenue is concerned, I know that we have heard a lot of comments from PBS that they are

unlike commercial broadcasting and, of course, in this case, we should not be using revenue. I think that that also offers a possibility that we can use revenue and maybe excluding some of the in kind services.

In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, I definitely I guess, at this time, am endorsing a formula basis as opposed to a flat rate basis.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you, commissioner.

I would, if there is no objection from colleagues, effect a deadline of a week from today for the filing of comments on the proposal of Commissioner Burg. I would imagine that the intention of our proposal is to allow any person with an interest in the subject to file comments and that the opportunity is not restricted to Public Broadcasting and ASCAP.

Following the luncheon recess we will give Mr.

Latman or his colleague the opportunity to give us the benefit

of any first impressions of Commissioner Burg's proposal.

We will now recess until 2:00 p.m.

(A recess for lunch was held.)

## AFTERNOON SESSION

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The meeting will resume.

At this point, the Chair will recognize a representative of Public Broadcasting.

MR. LATMAN: Thank you. My name is Alan Latman again, or still, for the record.

The position of Public Broadcasting, of course, with regard to this new and creative suggestion has to be taken against our -- in the context of our position that has been expressed by other people today. In other words, that if you use a revenue base, you were doing something inconsistent with the basic activities and commission of public broadcasting.

This market population suggestion is definitely an interesting one, which we would definitely want to explore, and I gather we'll have to do so immediately.

There are just two comments that I could -- maybe three that I could make right now.

First, equally consistent with our mission, we think, is the concept of the national system. And we tried to introduce testimony which we think documents that fact, that we really have a system which is national.

And therefore, when we focus initially on the question of market population, we come to the position that our market is really a national market. A population for that market

that.

can be ascertained I think.

But the point I stress is that in our initial thinking market population, from our point of view, should be and would be really national. I don't know if that--

MR. LATMAN: --if there are any questions on

COMMISSIONER BURG: No, I follow what you mean.

Secondly, Commissioner Burg mentions specifically the fact that this has to be applied with some kind of qualifiers. And of course, that is the part of, perhaps, the concept in terms of what they should be. And we will certainly try our best in this short time to suggest what they might be. We do not have any suggestions right off the bat at this point.

Thirdly is the fact that when we do shift to this concept, which we do say is an interesting one we would like to explore, we do it also against the back drop of agreements and contending, if you will, with BMI and SESAC. In other words, the concept as the Tribunal is focusing on it, and as we would be, would be a concept based on population, market population, but presumably applicable only to ASCAP.

And we think that in doing so, the Tribunal would have to take into account that there is also BMI and SESAC out there. And for example, regardless of what

we say about precedential effect or non-precedential effect, completely consistent with the discussion earlier, it is quite conceivable that in the next negotiating round BMI or SESAC would say: well, okay, that's fine, let's use population -- assuming the hypothesis that the Tribunal use that. And then, of course, would want some fee based on that.

And all we're saying is that whatever these qualifiers are, one has to take into account that we're qualifying down to ASCAP, if you will. Those are our rather fragmentary initial thoughts. And we will certainly make every effort to get you a written statement within the time period.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you, Mr. Latman.

The Chair would like to restate what he indicated this morning, namely that any person may file comments on Commissioner Burg's proposal. And it's in no way limited to Public Broadcasting and ASCAP.

I understand that ASCAP counsel have made their statement and are prepared to delay further comment until their written statement. Any further discussion?

(No verbal comment.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We will now temporarily lay aside the market population formulation and consider, on a hypothetical basis, some other possible formulas.

And clearly the first one to consider, since it was already touched upon this morning, would be a formula related to revenues. And in addition to the policy issues, which were touched upon this morning, you have the practical problems and the mechanics of the formulation based on revenues.

The position of Public Broadcasting, leaving aside for the moment the policy issues, is that a formula based on revenues would cause serious bookkeeping and other problems for their operations. Needless to say, ASCAP does not share that analysis.

Public Broadcasting also suggests that if we were to establish a formulation based upon revenues, it would be necessary for this body to adopt a number of interpretations and guidelines, which would probably utilize the talents of Commissioner Garcia in the accounting area.

I would now ask if there are any Commissioners who at this time would desire to make additional comments on the revenue possibility?

(No verbal response.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: For the sake of discussion,

let us assume that a majority of the Commissioners might

be attracted to the revenue concept. It would be useful

to explore what some of the problems are with that approach.

And one issue is the question of whether any revenues ought to be excluded from the computation; and specifically, whether federal government, state government and local government revenues should be in total, or to some degree, excluded from that formulation.

Are there any Commissioners who wish to address themselves to that issue?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner Coulter?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I don't think that the federal funds or government funds, per se, should be excluded, because that means that it can't be paid by the federal government, which I feel a little uncomfortable as a concept—or state government.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner James?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yes, I agree with

Commissioner Coulter. As far as I'm concerned, the federal funds, when they get into the hands of Public Broadcasting

Systems, have lost any identity with the federal government.

They use them to pay the rent, the phones, the gas, the light bill. All funds, no matter where derived from, I think would have to be used in a basic formula to end up with what is the gross revenue on which a rate could be based.

I would be against any exclusion of any funds or the allowance

of any deductions.

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CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I share the views of my two colleagues. Commissioner Burg?

COMMISSIONER BURG: I have some reservations. I have not made up my mind on that particular question. Ι do have a question though, and that is based on the Educational Broadcast Facilities Act of 1972, which stipulated that the Department of HEW was authorized to contribute 32 million dollars in financial assistance for these purposes over a five-year period. Is that 32 million dollars computed in the 27.7 percent that the federal government granted Public Broadcasting in 1976, or is that an additional figure?

MR. SMITH: I'm not sure; we will provide you with an answer. I'm not sure whether that's money just to CPB or whether it also includes facilities.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Any further observations? (No verbal response.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Then another question that arises in connection with a formulation related to revenues is the concept reflected in both the SESAC analysis and the ASCAP proposal to provide a system of discounts.

Under the ASCAP proposal, you would begin with a discount of 50 percent, and this would be gradually

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reduced. This Commissioner does not see any logic in that suggestion to gradually reduce the amount of the discount. If a discount at X percentage is justified in 1978 because of the status of Public Broadcasting, I do not see any reason why it should be at 40 percent or 30 percent or 20 percent in subsequent calendar years unless something has changed with regard to the operations of Public Broadcasting. And the ASCAP brief does not suggest what that might be.

I'm not opposed to consideration of a discount formulation, but I do not favor the ASCAP proposal. Do any other Commissioners wish to comment?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yes. I've had a problem with the discount from the get-go really. I don't think there is any legal authority for us to grant a discount. As I read the statute, it says we're to get a reasonable

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner James?

compensation predicated on fair value. And for us to consider reaching a fair value, and then say: Okay, it's going to be discounted--I see no legal authority for us to do that.

Now, if ASCAP--once we set the figure--if ASCAP wants to give back a portion on some kind of side current agreement, that's well and good. But I don't

see any justification or jurisdiction for us to permit a discount. If there is one in that law, I'd like to see it.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: My understanding is that independently of what we might do, assuming the total payment was essentially what would be provided under the basic ASCAP formulation that would be policy of ASCAP by their own initiative to--

COMMISSIONER JAMES: If they had stated that on the record. But I don't think we can take that into consideration in setting our final determination of what that rate should be is what I'm saying.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I have a mild dispute with my colleague. I think we do have authority to establish whatever rates we believe are reasonable, and which would provide, as you say, fair value. And if we decided that an appropriate formulation would be a percentage based upon the formula of ASCAP, and then to discount that, I think that would be within our legal jurisdiction. I'm not sure it's a wise action. But I do think we do have, in my opinion, very wide discretion in terms of what we adopt as to the formula.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree with that. But I don't think we can call it a discount. In other words, if we decide on a figure of 4 million dollars, and we think, for other reasons, that there should be two million, I don't

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think we can say: it's four million; we're giving a discount of 50 percent. I just don't -- in the legislative history or anything in the Act--I don't see where it's within our authority to say we're granting a discount.

That's what you're saying, isn't it, that there's specific authority to do that? I know there's broad authority to--

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: No, I'm not saying there's any specific authority, because obviously the statute only speaks in terms of reasonable rates and terms. But what I'm saying is that if we were to adopt the basic approach of the ASCAP proposal, that I am satisfied that we would have jurisdiction and authority to inject into that some type of a discount formulation.

For example, Commissioner, the statute invites us to consider voluntary agreements which have been entered into, Commissioner Coulter and I had a talk this morning, concerning the SESAC agreement and the question as to whether or not the discount approach would be utilized in that formulation. So, I'm satisfied that we have the legal authority to do so. I'm not convinced as of now that we ought to do it. But I think we do have the authority.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: What happens when two lawyers disagree? Always you go to court. But I'm of the opposite opinion, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That's why we have five commissioners. Commissioner Burg?

apart from the legal question, which I'm not prepared to talk about—but if a discount is valid in Year One, I don't know why a subsequent discount is more or less valid in Year Two, Three, Four and Five.

In terms of whether we have jurisdiction of discount, I think maybe that's semantics. And if we arrive at a figure, Commissioner James was saying that if you're talking four million, and then you discount it by 50 percent, you're really talking two million--you just do that, do that figure and forget about the discount.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Then that becomes a reasonable rate.

COMMISSIONER BURG: That's the least of my worries is the semantics of discount. But apart from that, if we decided that the discounts, we have the jurisdiction to apply them, I certainly would come down very strongly on the fact that it should be applied uniformly through the length of the contract.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Any further discussion on discounts? Commissioner Garcia?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Hopefully that one of the reasons that we're hesitant in adopting the ASCAP formula,

as they present it to us, is because we recognize the fact that non-commercial broadcasting is unique to commercial broadcasting. And if we are seriously considering Commissioner Burg's proposal earlier today about a formula based on market population, I would hope that as a Tribunal whatever formula we adopt, it would definitely

address itself to the discount.

I think if we provide a discount on top of the formula, and if we go through this exercise of asking both parties to comment on this, then I really think we're playing games with ourselves if we allow a discount on top of that—otherwise, we can just go to the flat fee or the formula that ASCAP has submitted saying: okay, in addition to that, give them a 75 percent discount for whatever the figure should be.

take into consideration the uniqueness of non-commercial

broadcasting. And in itself, that formula would already

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Well, let me see if I can presumably speak for Commissioner Burg. I do not believe that Commissioner Burg contemplated the discount mechanism in the Commissioner's proposal. And that the discussion now of discounts is on the hypothetical assumption that we would adopt a revenue formulation somewhat similar to the ASCAP proposal. Do I correctly state your position, Commissioner Burg?

COMMISSIONER BURG: Yes, you do.

that I make sure I understand what you're saying and you understand what I'm saying -- hopefully this formula, if we explore this formula, would lead to a more favorable and equitable distribution. And I'm saying if that is the case, we extend this formula, what I'm saying is that that, in itself, is an adequate discount. And on topeof that, I do not think that we should be addressing ourselves to an additional discount. Otherwise, we're playing games with ourselves.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I agree. And I think the proponent of the concept also agrees.

Another suggestion that arises in connection with the revenue concept is assuming that we adopt a percentage rate formulation, should we oppose a dollar ceiling to provide that irrespective of what payments might be required under the percentage formulation, the actual payments in any one calendar year shall not exceed specified number of dollars.

ASCAP suggests that we might want to consider the recent experience in the United Kingdom in that regard.

I'm not acquainted with what led to the action of our British cousins, but it would seem to me that if we had established a fair and workable formulation, that that should

utilized.

be controlling and that should determine the amount of payments in any one calendar year, and that there should not be any ceiling. Does any Commissioner wish to address that?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: A consensus has been achieved.

Another possible formulation would be for this
body to adopt a rate schedule which would provide, as
between ASCAP and PBS and National Public Radio, a yearly
flat payment in a specified number of dollars. I suppose
our findings would indicate, after careful study of the
record, we had determined that this was a reasonable payment
and provided the fair value for the materials being

But it would not be linked to any concept based upon population, revenues, ratings or whatever. I'm not attracted to this formulation, but it is certainly one that has to be considered. Are there any Commissioners who believe that it would be desireable to adopt a rate schedule which would simply set forth a flat dollar sum for each calendar year?

COMMISSIONER BURG: Mr. Chairman, I remember at least one instance in the testimony Mr. Korman indicated, and I presume he meant this, was that he was more--or "they", ASCAP was more interested in the formula than they

were in the dollar amount. I'm not sure how I feel about this at this moment. But I want to bring that out, that at least one party seems to be very interested in the mechanism more so, apparently, than the dollars.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree with your comment, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I would simply say that it would make things a lot easier.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We will reserve further discussion of the market population approach until a later date. But the Chair would just observe that if we go in a direction of a population formulation, I can conceive of ASCAP becoming a very strong supporter of the Right to Life Movement. (laughing) Commissioner Coulter?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Parenthetically, I'd like to remark that Commissioner Burg alluded to the fact that the market population idea had already been mentioned in the record, and it's included in one of the SESAC documents. I just thought I'd approach that.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Immediately prior to the deadline for written comments for this proceeding, the Tribunal received a letter from the All Industry Television Licensing Committee, which letter is part of the docket of this proceeding.

The letter takes exception to certain

representations made by ASCAP during this proceeding, indicates that as far as commercial broadcasters are concerned, they are not happy with a copyright payment based upon a percentage of revenues. And the letter almost comes close to suggesting that it was only because of any lack of viable alternative that they entered into such licenses.

ASCAP has circulated to Commissioners a reply to that letter. The ASCAP letter, obviously, has been read by Commissioners, but is not, my motion of ASCAP, part of this record, since the ASCAP letter came after the deadline for insertions in the record. I think it would be probably useful if the Chair were to suggest that there is no objection that the ASCAP letter be made part of the record of this proceeding. Is there objection?

(No verbal comment.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: In part, the reason for my request is that since I already have alluded to the letter and gave a capsule summary, which may or may not be shared as a fair analysis, it would perhaps be well if the full text be inserted in the record. And I so request.

(No verbal comment.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Without objection, the letter will be made part of the record.

The Chair also notes that a comment on this

subject in the form of a letter from Public Broadcasting has been received by the Tribunal. If there is no objection, I would direct Public Broadcasting letter be made part of the record and inserted at this point.

to make a comment about that letter, which is really directed at the weight that we should probably give to it. I'm a little disturbed that that letter, without any question, has to be considered very damaging to ASCAP's position, came to us in the eleventh hour. I know not whether the All Industry had a representative here at the hearing, but I'm sure if they keep track of the trade papers and knew that a hearing was going on, I see their reporter is here today—so, they had some indication that these hearing were going on.

And they wait almost until the last possible moment to drop that type of a bombshell, makes me question the motives and intent behind that letter. So, I think in considering it, since it did get in and was made part of the record, was not subject to any extensive crossexamination. We have no way of verifying the truth of what was said in that letter, that we would be very careful about the appropriate weight that we give to that letter.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner Burg.

COMMISSIONER BURG: I think I might add, for the record, that long before I saw the letter from that committee the substance was recorded in Broadcasting Magazine, and I read the article there.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I agree with Commissioner

James as to the weight to be given to the letter. I think

we are aware that in a sense it's a self-serving letter

to deal with debates in a letter form. But in terms of

the rights of that committee, they did comply with the

rules of procedure; they were within their rights in

waiting until the final day or so for the submission of

comments.

We go on now to the consideration of various clauses in the so-called licenses which have been suggested to us by ASCAP and Public Broadcasting Systems. I indicated in the morning session my personal view on this subject, that I think the entire terminology and concept of licenses is not contemplated by the Congress in terms of this proceeding. But it is our responsibility to examine the various proposals which have been made under that concept.

One of these is the proposal contained in Clause Three of the ASCAP license, which would have this body adopt regulations that would exclude up to several hundred compositions from the scope of the license. The

argumentation in support of that clause is set forth in the ASCAP presentation. In substance, it is to prevent harmful effect upon certain musical works.

I find it unnecessary to formulate an opinion as to whether or not the use of these works would be damaging to their copyright projection because ASCAP has not persuaded to me that it is within jurisdiction of this body to exclude works from the scope of the compulsory license.

Under the statute, non-commercial broadcasting entities have a right to make use of copyrighted musical works for various purposes, subject to the rates and terms established by this body. ASCAP argues to us that the proposed exclusion is a reasonable term. I do not agree with that interpretation.

I note, in passing, that later in the afternoon we'll be taking up some issues involving visual works, which may or may not produce the same result in my mind. But insofar as the proposed Section Three of the ASCAP license is concerned, I do not believe it is within the jurisdiction of this body to exclude such compositions from the scope of the compulsory license.

Is there discussion on this point?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: So do I.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We go on now to consider some proposals contained in the Public Broadcasting license. And since it is getting on in the day, to save time, we could perhaps group these together, since, to some extent, they present the same policy and legal issues.

We have Clause Seven of the Public Broadcasting license, which deals with the licensor idemnifying the Public Broadcasting entity. And we have the issue of the ancillary audio-visual educational uses.

My view on both of these subjects is that perhaps these are meritorious provisions. Perhaps if voluntary agreements had been reached, they could have been usefully included in such voluntary agreements. But I cannot accept the argument made to us by Public Broadcasting that in some fashion the fact that these clauses were included in voluntary agreements gives us jurisdiction as part of our rulemaking power to impose them as reasonable terms.

Consequently, I would not favor concluding in our structure provisions of that nature. And in passing, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a fairly recent federal court decision in the United States District Court, the Western District of New York, case of the Encyclopedia Brittanica Educational Corporation versus Crooks.

Now, let me say that the Chairman is not characterizing the defendants as crooks. But it just so happens that the first of a number of defendants is named "Crooks". In this case, copyright owners, including the Encyclopedia Brittanica Corporation, successfully sought a preliminary injunction against the agency of the Erie County School System that was engaged in systematically videotaping television transmissions.

The Court analyzed the problem, made reference to the Copyright Act, and to the proceedings in Congress.

I note, by the way, that this suit was filed on the same day that President Ford signed the new Copyright Act.

In any case, I believe that the analysis in this opinion gives us more guidance than the reference in the Public Broadcasting brief to the Teleprompter and Aiken (ph) cases.

For these reasons, I do not favor the inclusion in our regulations of these clauses of the Public Broadcasting license. Is there discussion on these--

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree with the Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BURG: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We turn now to another issue. The statute requires that in addition to establishing rates and terms, we must adopt regulations whereby copyright owners will be notified of the uses of their work. And in this connection, we have to again look at the voluntary

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agreements. And lest this Commissioner be accused of being inconsistent, I do, in fact, plan to take a different position on the voluntary agreements with regard to record-keeping than I did with philosophy and rates.

Commissioners are aware of the record-keeping provisions of the BMI and SESAC agreements. In reviewing the ASCAP presentation, I have found nothing that would cause me to come to the conclusion that the record-keeping provisions, for example, of the BMI voluntary agreement are not adequate for the purposes of copyright owners. And while, perhaps, some flexibility might be desireable as to the number of local stations to be surveyed and the frequency of the survey, I believe that the record-keeping provisions of the BMI agreement give us good guidance and also are adequate to meet the requirements of the copyright statute.

Is there any discussion on this point?

COMMISSIONER BURG: Mr. Chairman, I agree completely.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I disagree.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner James.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: You have to use the BMI record-keeping in connection with how they're paying their fee and what is the basis of that fee orientation. If we take a population approach or a revenue approach, are you

saying that they can survey and that the nationals are the only ones that have to present that information to us?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Well, what you conceive to be the main purpose of the record-keeping that we have a blanket license.

commissioner James: Well, we haven't decided on a blanket yet. If I understand what you and Commissioner Burg are agreeing on is that regardless of what kind of—if it's not a blanket—not a blanket license. On a blanket license that effects all entities through a term.

In other words, if it's done by population, every station will be contributing based on a population, is my understanding of the concept. Then that individual station has utilized certain music, so that to follow the BMI reporting system is not going to be an adequate system for ASCAP to make the subsequent payments to their members.

## CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Why not?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Because I don't think that the utilization of the music at a national level is a reflection of what's going on in the local level.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes, but Commissioner, in the BMI proposal, there is an option which has been extended to BMI to request, I believe, once a year, a survey of certain numbers of local stations. And I'm quite flexible

as to the frequency of that local station survey and the number of local stations to be surveyed.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: All right.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: But I think basically the structure of the BMI proposal, national cue sheets and perhaps once or twice local stations survey should be adequate for distribution purposes.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Well, I have a problem with writing or promulgating any terms that leaves it to the discretion of one party or the other. I think we ought to just say the terms should be clearly delineated that this has to be done. That's another reason why I disagree with BMI.

I'm inclined to go along more, but not 100 percent, with the ASCAP proposal.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: In responding to my colleague's observations, I thought I had said that I was certainly not wedded to the fine print of the BMI agreement.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Oh, okay.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: But--the transcript will reflect what I said.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I missed it; I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: And I also agree with you that in terms of the right to conduct a survey of local stations, that ought to be part of our structure in terms

of our terms, rather than be a matter of good faith between ASCAP and Public Broadcasting. Any further discussion on that issue?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: We don't have a consensus on this; do we?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Well, you will notice that the Chairman has been very careful when there's a different opinion to refraim from--but if you want to pronounce the benediction--. (laughing.)

Well, we've been giving attention to

Public Broadcasting and National Public Radio now for

several hours. And let us shift our attention somewhat

to the intercollegiate network and the approximately 200

stations which we are told are not affiliated either with

National Public Radio or with the intercollegiate network.

And perhaps the first issue to be considered-and of course, we're talking now only about stations which
have not entered into voluntary agreements.

Commissioner Coulter has called to my attention the desirability of considering another subject, and logically I think my colleague as well is correct, this would be a useful time to take that up. And that is to consider what weight should be given to the testimony in this proceeding and in proceedings of other public bodies concerning expenditures by Public Broadcasting, and also

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the matter of the auditing of Public Broadcasting expenditures by the General Accounting Office. And I would invite any of my colleagues who wish to comment on those issues to do so at this time. Commissioner Coulter?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: My feeling on that is that that should probably be given about the same attention as the letter from All Industries group. But also I think that is an issue entirely unrelated to determining what a fair evaluation of the ASCAP repertoire is in the context of Public Broadcasting.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner Garcia.

adopt the attitude that was mentioned today, that we're really more interested in Public Broadcasting's ability to pay, then I agree with Commissioner Coulter in saying that we should give little weight to these proceedings because we're interested in their ability to pay and not what their expenditures are, or in establishing a reasonable fee.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yes, I think I understand what Commissioner Garcia is saying. I agree with Commissioner Coulter 100 percent; it has as much weight as All Industry. And think we have a consensus on that.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Any further discussion?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That also suggests why the

Chairman, at the start of this proceeding, indicated that he would not attempt today to segment admissible portions of the ASCAP proposed hearing reply statement, because I believe that most of the items to which Mr. Latman objected came within this particular category.

We'll go back now to where I was a few moments ago, considering the stations which are either part of the intercollegiate broadcasting network or the 200 unaffiliated broadcasting entities. And the question arises as to whether we should have one rate structure, which would apply to the intercollegiate stations and a different structure, applying to the remaining unaffiliated stations, or that we should simply adopt one structure, applying to all stations other than those which are part of National Public Radio. What is the pleasure of my colleagues?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I'd like to have two schedules. I place intercollegiate in a different type of provision than I do anyone else. And I think it's within our statutory jurisdiction to establish that.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: If at all possible, I would like to be able to adopt something that would include the unaffiliated non-commercial stations in the same rate that we're establishing.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The same rate as for the National Public Radio?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Yes, if possible.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: But you would not put the intercollegiate stations in that?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: No, I would refer to Commissioner James' opinion in that area.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Could Commissioner Burg comment for my benefit as to whether or not her proposal was to be limited to the National Public Radio stations or did you see some merit in applying that across the board?

COMMISSIONER BURG: I have considered the possibility of applying it across the board, but that's all I can tell you. Foremost and primary I am looking at it in terms of public broadcasting. But my answer to your most recent question is—I mean the other question on the table—is that they should not all be considered programs under one license. And you may come up with two or three variations, maybe four. But there is that definite possibility. And until you establish one and look at what it is, I don't think you can take the next step.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Any further comment?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Just a legal question that I can't resolve in my own mind. Can we, by terms and et cetera, grant an exemption?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: A total exemption?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Total exemption.

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question. And it's one I've given some thought to in terms of the below ten watt stations in particular. And I'll just venture a tentative reaction. I think the intent of Congress was that copyright owners were to receive reasonable compensation for the use of their material.

And the only argument that you might be able to offer to justify a total exemption for very small stations would be that these copyright owners are being adequately compensated for the use of their materials by larger public broadcasting entities, and that it was a reasonable disposition on our part to totally exempt them. But I'm a firm believer, Commissioner, in everybody paying something.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: It's a very interesting

Senator McClullen, when I was involved with him for a number of years with the cable television fee schedule, had to deal with a similar problem. And as a matter of fact, certain of the copyright owners were prepared to totally exempt certain mom and pop cable systems because they thought from the political point of view it was better to placate the small cable operators, and then be in a stronger position to do battle with the larger systems in the Congress. And Senator McClullen and I agreed and felt very strongly that everybody ought to make at least a token payment.

And I would be inclined to favor that. But

your question to me, you asked if the legal argument could be made. I think it could be put on the policy question, I would not favor any type of exemption.

We'll take a five-minute recess.

(A short recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: This is the one portion of this discussion where we have to give at least some consideration to the BMI catalog. The general counsel of BMI had informed me in a telephone conversation that BMI has not entered into any voluntary agreements with the 200 odd Public Broadcasting entities that are not affiliated either with National Public Radio or with the Intercollegiate Network.

So, in these next few issues we have to also consider the possible application of these problems to the BMI catalog.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Did you say non-public broadcasting entities or--

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The non-national public radio or non-intercollegiate. And according to the information in our records, there are about 200 such broadcasting entities.

Before the recess the general consensus seemed to be that we probably ought to have two or three, possibly more, breakdowns of our fee schedule. Focusing now on the

application to the intercollegiate stations in terms of ASCAP across the board and SESAC above 20 watts, and the 200 unaffiliated stations, would our disposition be to have a blanket license with regard to ASCAP, BMI and SESAC; and a per composition or per use formulation with regard to the Italian Book Company and the unaffiliated copyright owners.

I think that would follow more or less what we had resolved earlier in the day, unless somebody disagrees.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Concerning the SESAC proposed license, SESAC has requested that in our action with regard to the above 20 watt stations that have not entered into a voluntary agreement with SESAC, that we follow the formulation set forth in the SESAC licenses for those stations.

Counsel for SESAC has informed the Chairman that as of a few days ago, some 60 of these unaffiliated stations have entered into voluntary agreements with SESAC. The president of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting Network has informed the Chairman in a telephone conversation that we should give no weight to these 60 agreements because in his judgement, many of the agreements were entered into before the stations were aware of their rights before this

body.

I have no particular point of view concerning the SESAC proposal. But I think that we must adopt a consistent formulation, and that we really cannot give any separate treatment to the SESAC proposal. It's not generally in accord with the balance of the structure.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree 100 percent.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Does that meet with
general approval?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: 100 percent.

the last question then on performing fees with regard to musical works. And it's the question of record-keeping by local Public Broadcasting entities in terms of the unaffiliated copyright owners. And while it might present a small burden on Public Broadcasting, my view would be that we ought to apply the same general record-keeping obligations and notice requirements to these stations for these owners, as we do with the ASCAP approach.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We turn now to the application of the Harry Fox agreement to the disposition of the recording rights issue. As Mr. Leonard Feist testified during these proceedings, a number of musical publishers are not parties to the Harry Fox agreement. And we must

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1 consequently make some provision with regard to those publishers. 2 3 4 5 6 7 in those agreements. 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 discussion on that? 18 19 20 that correct? 21 22

Unlike the Performing Rights agreements, in terms of recording rights to the extent that the provisions of those agreements are within our jurisdiction, I believe they do give us useful guidance as to what we should do, and specifically in terms of general fee schedule provided

As was indicated during the testimony, there may be areas where something is included in a voluntary agreement which we cannot adopt because it is beyond our jurisdiction. I also note that in the proposal of Public Broadcasting there are certain clauses which I feel go beyond the extent of our jurisdiction.

But with those disclaimers and qualifications I tend to think that the Harry Fox agreement provides good benchmarks for our disposition of this issue. Is there any

COMMISSIONER BURG: Are you saying that we should be guided by it, but not limited to it necessarily; is

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I think that's a fair statement.

> COMMISSIONER BURG: I agree.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree too.

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CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We'll now turn to the consideration of pictorial, graphic and sculptural works. One of the most important issues in that area is what treatment we give to the use of such works by local Public Broadcasting entities.

The testimony by the representatives of the Visual Artists emphasize the frequency of the use of such works by local Public Broadcasting entities; and also called our attention to the requirement of the statute, that such copyright owners be compensated, and that they be given notice of the use of their works.

Therefore, my general disposition is that in formulating our fee schedule for the use of visual works, that we must make provision for payments for uses by local stations and that we also must establish regulations which would place a reasonable burden on Public Broadcasting to advise the copyright owners of the use of their works. Is there any discussion of these issues?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Yes, I agree to that.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: In the musical field we deal with several Performing Rights licensing societies. The presentations by the representatives of the creators of Visual Works indicate that, as Public Broadcasting has long contended, no similar structure exists for the

clearance and licensing of such works. A coalition has been formulated to represent the owners of visual works. And the question arises as to whether or not this body can adopt some type of a blanket license with regard to certain of these associations. I have not made a careful examination of the structure of these bodies or their jurisdiction.

But a cursory examination of this record would lead me to the conclusion that we probably cannot utilize a blanket license approach with regard to visual work. Is there any discussion on this issue?

COMMISSIONER BURG: I have a question on it.

Do we have any kind of status report as to what the progress has been vis-a-vis voluntary agreements?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The Chair has not received any further communication from Public Broadcasting or the several visual arts groups since the conclusion of our hearings. If there's anybody present who would care to respond to the Commissioner's question, I would be glad to recognize such person. Mr. Aleinikoff.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: I think that the best answer I can give you is that we have been in contact since our hearing. We have reached no further agreement.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Mr. Chairman, I think I

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agree with you. I think it's clear in the documentation submitted by the Coalition that their preamble was that: we're so loosely knit, so that a blanket is just about impossible. So, I agree with you.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Fine. Another issue is whether or not the rates and terms of our regulations must be limited to domestic uses. This Commissioner feels it must be so limited. Does any Commissioner disagree?

I agree,

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We have not made a consensus, but unanimous agreement.

COMMISSIONER GARCIA:

Must the reproduction of visual works for audio-visual educational purposes be limited to the seven-day period provided in Section 118d3? This Commissioner answers the question in the affirmative. Any further discussion?

(No verbal response.)

I think a clear consensus CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: agrees on that point.

Commissioner Burg suggested to me a few minutes ago that we might possibly want to discuss a little bit more the question of record-keeping and possibly in terms of the filing of cue sheets or reports of uses in the offices of this agency.

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I have no particular proposal to advance at But I would be interested if any of my this time. colleagues had any view as to the desirability of, in certain portions of our regulations, we would require the filings of certain documents with us--cue sheets perhaps with regard to certain aspects of musical works, and reports of uses with regard to visual works. Are there any discussions on these issues?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Before I even form an opinion on the issue, I'd like to ask the representative of copyright owners in this case whether they would like it centralized with us.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Unfortunately, Commissioner, looking around the room, the representatives who are present are really not that directly concerned with this We are interested now, to some extent, with the views of the National Music Publishers Association and perhaps even more importantly, with the representatives of the Visual Artists.

Let me see if the Chair, who is getting more ancient by the year, can recall what the testimony was. And I'll exercise the option of editing the testimony if my memory fails me. My recollection was that Mr. Leonard Feist, in the testimony of the National Music Publishers Association, did recommend, Commissioner, that we require

the filing of cue sheets with regard to recording rights.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: With us?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: With us. And I am also reasonably confident that one or more of the filings by the representatives of the visual artists recommended that we adopt regulations that would require Public Broadcasting to file certain reports.

And I would make this request, speaking for one Commissioner, that I think a consensus has clearly developed here that this body is concerned that all copyright owners be fairly compensated, and that the requirements of the statute be observed with respect to providing notice of the use of such works. To some extent, these problems are obviated when blanket licenses exists. But clearly there are areas where it's going to require some administrative activity by Public Broadcasting. And I think it would behoove the representatives of Public Broadcasting, at the earliest feasible date, to possibly suggest to us some ideas as to how our objective can be implemented with the least burden on Public Broadcasting.

My interpretation of the disposition of this body is that we are not disposed toward a formulation that would result in certain copyright owners not being compensated or not considering uses by local broadcasting facilities. And rather than for this body to adopt

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requirements that might prove to be very burdensome to Public Broadcasting, if PBS and NPR and the Intercollegiate Network, where appropriate, have suggestions to offer, I think they would receive very serious consideration by this body. COMMISSIONER BURG: Mr. Chairman, I have

a question related to your other question.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: You went into another area there.

COMMISSIONER BURG: I've almost forgotten what it was.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: It was the deposit of cue sheets and things like that.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Yeah, record-keeping. What's the alternative to keeping in our offices, and is this contingent on us finding additional or new space? What is the alternative is really the question.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: As far as the visual works are concerned, I think that one of the alternatives would be to require the Public Broadcasting entity to notify these national associations that exist now, and perhaps will be created in the future, as to what uses may be made. As to the recording rights, I suppose that another alternative would be simply to require the broadcasting entity to notify the copyright owner, who, in fact, could almost

certainly be identified on the music that was being used at the time of the recording.

Mr. Feist, either in his testimony or in his statement, indicated that Harry Fox office would be prepared to assist Public Broadcasting in identifying the location of such copyright owners. So, it's not clear that there is a public need for this being done by filings with the CRT. But I think the consensus here is that there has to be some requirements, some regulations established.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: I'm being mindful of the warning of the Chair a couple of minutes ago about what kind of supportive mechanisms may be imposed. In the first place, I do want to point out that in our proposed license for pictorial works there was a large paragraph on exactly this problem, of what we thought would give adequate notice to copyright owners of pictorial, sculptural and graphic materials that we use in our national programs. So that there was a mechanism set up with publication and availability of lists of uses, that would be available to anybody who is interested.

Whether it was here at the Tribunal or the the newspapers, that's again for you to decide. But we have no objection. On the Harry Fox side, on the music side, we did not include any such proposal simply because it was our assumption that copyright owners of the music

are knowledgeable, are aware. I mean, you know what the copyright notice is. I have not seen very many musical pieces where you don't know who can control the rights. Therefore, we did not feel it was necessary; we simply provided for a payment. And to me, the payment does include notice of use, because you can't make a payment without notice. So, I'm not quite clear what further proposals we can make in either regard, except for the ones we have already made, which we do think are adequate in terms of the notification of uses of payment. If the Chairman feels that we are too limiting in the programs that we're applying it to, that's a different question than the question of notice of mechanisms.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you, Mr. Aleinikoff for that observation. But I would make the additional comment that both the representatives of the visual artists and the National Music Publishers Association felt that the proposals made up to this point by Public Broadcasting are not adequate.

And all the Chair is doing is cautioning

Public Broadcasting that this body might well be persuaded

that these observations are sound and would go beyond

what you currently had recommended. And I'd want to give

Public Broadcasting the opportunity to reflect on this, and

to see whether or not you could come up with something that

would be responsive to some of the concerns which have been expressed in these various proposals.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: We will be glad to.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you. Another question that arises is assuming that either by action of Public Broadcasting or the regulations of this agency, every reasonable effort has been made to locate a copyright owner whose work has been used. And after the expiration of an appropriate period of time, that copyright owner has not been located, what disposition shall be made of the royalty fee that would be due to persons in that category.

Mr. Bressler, in his testimony, I'm sure that was also the point of view of the Coalition, indicated that in no event should the funds escheat either back to Public Broadcasting or elsewhere to the Treasury, but that some fund ought to be established whereby the funds would be utilized to advance the arts.

My initial reaction was that the amount of money that we're talking about would be so small that it would not make much of a contribution to the growth of the arts. But I would welcome any comments which Commissioners may care to make on this issue. Commissioner Burg?

COMMISSIONER BURG: In addition to the question itself, I agree that I think the amount of money

won't be substantial. But whatever it is, there is that money sitting someplace. So, what you really need--if it doesn't revert back to Public Broadcasting or go to the Treasury, you need some of mechanism for allocation. Now, who and what sets up--I mean, this asks more questions in my mind than it answers. And I'm very unsure of how to proceed on it. And if the money should be something more than a modicum, you have a problem. You've got other people, obviously, that are going to have to brought into it and a disposition made. And I don't know if that's in our jurisdiction or not quite frankly.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: My suggestion is that after Public Broadcasting has run out trying to find these copyright owners, that they deposit it with us, we put it in--just like we do our segregated account. And then after the statutory period of time, it escheats to the U.S. Government. I think it's seven years; isn't it?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: But you would not, in any case, utilize these funds for purposes of advancing the arts. It would be essentially a bookkeeping--

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yes, a bookkeeping problem.

Just recycle it; send it back to the U.S. Treasury and

let them give it back again to Public Broadcasting.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Another question that arises

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with regard to visual works is whether or not the fee structure should be in some fashion linked to the number of uses of the work during a specified period of time. And Commissioners will recall that the statement submitted to us by at least certain of the representatives of the visual arts suggests that there ought to be a basic fee which would allow for possibly three uses of the work during a period of time and an additional fee for uses beyond that number. Does this concept have any attraction to Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: You're making a distinction between the number of uses and the duration of the use, because that was a point of dispute.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The duration?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Yeah, how long, whether it was two seconds or less.

> CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: The issue now is whether or not we shall establish a per use quantity, like if the Boston station does a show and it has a picture and they make three copies of it and those copies go out and the copies are made, that each copy would subsequently become a use. Is that what the issue is right now? think they ought to pay for every copy. If they don't want to pay or can't pay, then don't use that particular work.

Or they have another alternative, because this compulsory license does not destroy the inherent contractual right that they would have with that particular artist to independently contract for a more reasonable rate. So, I'm very strongly inclined, I think, that if they use it and it's multiplied infinitesimal, shown infinitesimal, that each time they should pay.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Any further comment on this issue?

COMMISSIONER BURG: What about the time fix?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Doesn't make any

difference. You mean my situation?

COMMISSIONER BURG: No, I'm referring back to what Tom was saying.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: You're asking me the question that was raised during the hearing as to fair use. I do not think it's the function of this body to define fair use. But possibly others might regard that as being useful activity.

COMMISSIONER BURG: Well, there were some strong opinions on it both ways, as I recall. In fact, the visual, you know, whether it's for two seconds or one-tenth of a second--

COMMISSIONER JAMES: You mean the time?

COMMISSIONER BURG: The time.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Well, they pay. If it's that quick--they pay.

COMMISSIONER BURG: You're talking about visuals now?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: But the statute clearly exempts fair use. And I don't think it's for us to undertake to formulate a definition of fair use. But I could see how that would be helpful to people.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yes. My position is that I think any use, regardless of how long in duration and how frequently used constitutes a use, and every such use has to be compensated for.

COMMISSIONER BURG: You mean in the photo montage in the background?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Don't put it up there. The option ultimately is for that producer or director.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: We have several related questions which deal with proposals of one or more of the Visual Artists Association in which they ask us to, in the portion of our decision relating to terms, to place certain restrictions on the use of works. We have, for example, the proposal of the Coalition which would ask us to exclude so-called thematic uses.

And we have the proposal of the cartoonists,

which would ask us to establish limitations against simultaneous use for published work, a cartoon, for example, in the newspaper, and on Public Broadcasting during a two or three day period. And also we have the general proposal asking us to adopt a regulation somewhat akin to the moral rights of an author, whereby the work would be protected against distortion by the user.

This Commissioner, earlier in the proceeding, indicated in regard to certain clauses that were proposed with regard to the music licenses, that I felt that what was being proposed in those areas were not within our jurisdiction. I am more openminded on certain of these suggestions. I think possibly some version of them might reasonably qualify as coming within terms of use, which we are authorized to impose. But I think we cannot go too far in this area without going beyond our jurisdiction under the statute.

Are there any comments from Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Commissioner Coulter.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I would like to avoid getting into these questions too deeply because there are going to be very simple, practical questions that they're going—the question of usage here, I don't think is that frequent. And the argument presented is based frequently,

or seem to be, on hypothetical assumptions of their use by local stations. And until that is verified, I'm not sure that we need to resolve these details.

three issues; distortion is included in that, was it not?

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Yes, I lumped them,

Commissioner, because they all raised generally first

the question about whether it was appropriate for us to

carve these limitations out.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Well, you have actually

COMMISSIONER JAMES: I was trying to understand Commissioner Coulter's comment. Are you saying that they should have the right to distort this thing, that we shouldn't go into it?

COMMISSIONER COULTER: You're asking me?

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I think I would prefer to avoid getting into these questions now, of our regulating these questions now because the concern of the people that are asking us to do it is based on usage by local stations that they haven't verified exists yet. They said they think—the cartoonists and—

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Would you restate your comment again, or we could have the --

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: My comment, I made reference to what I said earlier in the day with regard to musical

works, I felt that some of the proposals made really were not within our jurisdiction, that the statute granted a compulsory license to the users to make use of musical works. And we all agreed that certain matters did not come within our jurisdiction.

As to these several issues collectively, I am not as convinced one way or the other. I could conceive that I could, for some version of certain of these proposals, as being legitimate exercise of our right to establish reasonable terms. As to the matter of distortion, I suppose if it was carried too far, you could almost say that we could adopt a regulation with regard to musical works which would prevent a Public Broadcasting entity from performing rendition of a Rogers and Hammerstein composition in a fashion that would be objectionable to the composer or the state.

COMMISSIONER JAMES: Subject to amplification,

I agree with your comment.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Getting back to money.

At the hearing on pictorial, graphic and visual works all the parties who appeared made comment about the posity of data available concerning the fees that would be appropriate for these uses.

In the supplementary post-hearing statement of PBS there is an appendix which gives us certain data

concerning fees that were paid for visual uses during a period of time. And I'd like to ask one of the representatives of Public Broadcasting if the data contained in the appendix is a complete account of the responses that were received by Public Broadcasting, or was this a selected description of those uses.

MR. SMITH: That is a complete account of responses that we got insofar as some people responded on film strips and other material which wasn't--

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: That were not relevant?
MR. SMITH: Yes, yes.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: But with regard to those that were relevant, this is complete?

MR. SMITH: (Nodding affirmatively.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

MR. ALEINIKOFF: It's the complete answers to our inquiry. We don't know how many stations did not answer or--it's not a complete record of what happened perhaps, but it's--

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I was just trying to get the record clear that where it was relevant, anything that was relevant that you received, you made available to the Tribunal.

Perhaps I could venture a consensus on this one, that Commissioners feel that we're probably no further

advanced--or a little further advanced than we were at the time of the earlier hearing, and possibly this might be one area where this Commissioner might be willing to put some language into our decision saying that we're not intending to establish any precedence for the future.

Does anybody want to talk about fee schedule at this point?

(No verbal response.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: I think not. We go on to another question which concerns what brought us here in the first place, namely the action of the Congress in enacting a compulsory license for certain uses of certain copyrighted works.

A strong reason for the Congress establishing the compulsory license were the concerns expressed by Public Broadcasting that particularly in the visual area there did not exist licensing agencies with whom they could deal. There was also some concern about money issues, but I think it's fair to say that the question of clearance was a very strong factor in the action taken by the Congress in enacting the compulsory license.

I don't think anything has changed from the day Congress passed the act until today. But I think conditions could be somewhat different come 1983. And I would suggest that as part of our determination in this proceeding, that

the body agree that on or about March 1st of 1980, or possibly a little later in 1980, that we would study whether or not there was still a need for a statutory compulsory license. And after proper procedure, including hearings, to make our recommendations to the Congress sufficiently in advance of the 1982 review process so that the Congress—if they were so disposed, and if we had so recommended—could consider whether or not there was a further need for the compulsory license.

I'm not suggesting today a particular proposal in terms of when this report should be submitted to the Congress or whether we should act on it. But I would like to recommend this procedure to the Commissioners and to invite their comments on it, if they so desire.

COMMISSIONER COULTER: I would like to withhold judgement.

COMMISSIONER BURG: You're talking about reviewing this in two years?

authorize us to reopen the rate issue. But what I am suggesting is that in approximately two years from now, we review the general situation and explore whether or not there is a further need for the compulsory license, or whether the market place and the voluntary sector can operate after 1982.

COMMISSIONER BURG: I guess--I don't know if two years is going to give us enough benchmark. But I will reserve judgement on that also.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: Any further discussion?

COMMISSIONER GARCIA: Mr. Chairman, I think

it's a very, very interesting concept. And I would

definitely be in favor of it. I guess I'm endorsing the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: The Chairman has sort of dominated this proceeding by asking questions of his colleagues. And I want this to be a very democratic—that's a small "d"—body. And if Commissioners have additional matters they wish to raise now, I shall be glad to recognize Commissioners.

(No verbal response.)

CHAIRMAN BRENNAN: If not, I think we've had a very productive today; we've covered a good deal of ground. And we shall recess at the call of the Chair. The meeting is recessed.

(The meeting was recessed at the call of the Chair at 4 o'clock, p.m.)